

Minnelusa, and Inyan Kara aquifers. Mining is an important component of the local economy, and large mines, including the Homestake Gold Mine, are located on the Precambrian core of the Black Hills. The majority of the Black Hills are National Forest, and forestry practices affect the Black Hills hydrology. Flooding, such as the 1972 flood which destroyed parts of Rapid City, strongly affects the location and distribution of population growth in the Black Hills. Projected population growth over the next 20 years for the Black Hills, especially in the Rapid City and Spearfish areas, may place significant stresses on water resources. A proceedings will be published and presented to all participants. Persons with accepted abstracts will supply a 10-page (maximum) paper, including figures, by July 15, 1999.

The conference focus is on the Black Hills region, but papers of a general knowledge on related issues, such as karst hydrology, GIS and digital issues, and mining effects on water quality, are welcome.

The conference will cover the topics:

- Abandoned mines, current mines, and water quality
- Forestry related to water quality
- Aquifer vulnerability and contaminants

- Black Hills Hydrology Study (long-term USGS study)
- GIS and digital issues
- Geomorphology and surficial processes
- Coupling of surface water and atmospheric sciences: groundwater and evapotranspiration.
- Streamflow and groundwater recharge to aquifers
- Hydrogeology
- Water supply, resources, and management
- Modeling of groundwater and surface water hazards (flooding, subsidence, slope stability)
- Karst hydrology
- Geochemistry

Conference Organizational Chairs:

Dr. Arden Davis, South Dakota School of Mines and Technology; Mr. J. Foster Sawyer, South Dakota Department of Environment and Natural Resources; Dr. Michael Strobel, U.S. Geological Survey, Water Resources Division

Please send abstracts to Dr. Michael Strobel, USGS, 1608 Mountain View Road, Rapid City, SD 57702

Darrell Armentrout works in shipboard seismic exploration in the Gulf of Mexico and is an avid recreational caver. In his "spare time," Darrell is writing his MS thesis at Mississippi State University.

Dan-Luca Danielopol is a research assistant at the Institute of Limnology, Austrian Academy of Sciences and a professor teaching zoology and groundwater ecology at the University of Vienna, where he also received his PhD in 1976. He worked with the Speleological Institute "E.G. Racovitza, in Romania, and the Laboratoire Souterrain du C.N.R.S. in France. With J. Gibert and J. Stanford, he edited the 1994 book, *Groundwater Ecology* (Academic Press).



Edward Frank is currently a PhD candidate at the University of Minnesota, Department of Geology and Geophysics. He earned his MS in geology at Mississippi State University in 1993. He has worked in the coal mining industry and as a member of the research faculty at the University of Central Florida's Sinkhole Research Institute.

Myrna Martinez holds a Bachelors degree in Environmental Sciences from the University of Puerto Rico and a Masters Degree in Hydrogeology from Ohio University. Her research on Isla de Mona was for her PhD dissertation at the Pennsylvania State University and was in collaboration with the U.S. Geological Survey.



Donald A. McFarlane is an Associate Professor of Biology at Scripps College, California, and a Research Associate in the Department of Mammalogy, American Museum of Natural History. He has been caving since 1973. For the past 11 years his research has focused on extinct mammals preserved in the caves of the West Indies.



Dr. John Mylroie is Professor of Geology at Mississippi State University. John's primary research interests lie in cave and karst investigations in a variety of geological settings. Additionally, he studies carbonate island geology. Dr. Mylroie has led annual winter field trips to San Salvador Island, Bahamas for some 20 years.



Bruce Panuska is an Associate Professor at Mississippi State University and a geologist specializing in paleomagnetism. His original work was related to tectonic problems in southern Alaska terranes. More recently, he has been using paleomagnetism to investigate stratigraphic problems of Bahamian paleosols and reversal chronology of caves.

Ronald T. Richards is a hydrologic technician with the U. S. Geological Survey and uses geophysics to study ground-water resources. He has a BS in physics from Lewis and Clark College in Portland, Oregon and in August 1998 he began to study for a MS in physics at the University of Puerto Rico in Río Piedras.



Joseph W. Troester is a research hydrologist for the US Geological Survey. He holds a PhD in Geology from the Pennsylvania State University. He studies tropical island hydrogeology and was the project chief of the USGS Isla de Mona project. He now lives in Puerto Rico and has studied water-resources on fifteen islands in the Caribbean.



At 13 Rozemarijn F.A. Tarhule-Lips joined the Dutch Caving Club. She obtained her Licence en Sciences Géographiques (Université de Liège, Belgium, 1990) studying underground meander cut-offs in Belgium. Her PhD research, under supervision of Dr. Ford, looked at causes and timing of speleothem dissolution on Cayman Brac and Isla de Mona.

Carol Wicks is an Assistant Professor at the University of Missouri-Columbia. She has been conducting scientific research in caves and karst areas since 1985. Her PhD and post-doctoral research were on coastal karst systems. Her research is now focused on Missouri's Spring basins.

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